

## GREEK STRATEGY.

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of Trekkala to east of Larissa, a distance of more than sixty miles along the Salmorias River. The reason for this is that the lines of retreat south from Larissa must be protected, while the Turks are massing their armies for the grand attack on Larissa.

## Turks Have Gained Little.

The Turks now possess Turnavo, the key to Larissa from the north, while the Greeks hold Damal, in Turkish territory, commanding a fairly good road by which the march of the Turkish reserves and the base of supplies can be harassed by flank attacks. This road cuts the line of march south from Turnavo, and is of some strategic importance.

Summing up the fighting on the eastern frontier, the Turks have gained five miles in five days. They command one pass and

another. Were their rolling stock sufficient they could throw their whole strength against weak points in the Turkish line, but it is doubtful if it can be utilized for more than the concentration of artillery. According to present indications the Turks will have lost 20,000 men before they face Thermopylae and the impassable range of mountains to the west.

On the western side of the peninsula the Greeks in five days have advanced into Turkish territory more than thirty miles. None of Epirus is Greek territory, yet all the operations of the last five days have been inside its boundary. From their present position a straight practicable road leads to Yanina, fifty miles away. From Yanina the invasion of Macedonia may begin.

The Greeks have about 20,000 troops on the western side. In Thessaly they have a larger number, probably 40,000 to 60,000 regulars, now swelled by the reserves and territorial guards.

The Greek fleet weighed anchor from the

## ASTROLOGER'S VIEWS OF THE WAR.

THE present encounter between the Hellenic races and the followers of the Ottoman Empire is undoubtedly due to the separation of the conjunction of Uranus and Saturn, which occurred on the 6th of January, past; the effects of the same will be to undermine the foundation of the latter country.

Turkey forced the issue, and in so doing instituted a fatal move, more so, because of the retrograde of Saturn, who, passing out of the domain of the Scorpion, where he has been since November of '94, again enters the same, thus causing its downfall; the benevolent Jupiter is retrograde as well, and in Virgo, the governing sign of Turkey, both of which receive the affliction of the powerful Mars, who, singularly enough, is the governing planet of Greece, and who will so enmesh the remnant of this ancient race with such warlike spirit that, outnumbered as they are, yet great will be their victory.

The conflict will be sharp, serious and far reaching in its effects; the planetary aspect of the heavens for the present time indicates that the great powers of the East, are entering a revolution like dream of at this present time. The intervention of the great powers will soon be in order; Russia will step forward, ostensibly the mediator, but in reality to add to its already great power, and the division of the famed Empire of the Crescent will be allotted according to his ideas, much to the discomfiture of England.

ASTOR, Astrologer.

hold one town across the Greek boundary. The Turkish victories have been given great importance from the fact that the Turks are within ten miles of Larissa, but Larissa was not more than fifteen miles distant from the original battles, and at that time the Greek outposts were five miles into the Turkish domain.

Larissa is the northern terminus of the Railroad. It is also the meeting of five good wagon roads leading toward the heart of Greece, and touching the southern boundary of Thessaly. To Larissa on Larissa the Turks have only one good highway. The Greeks have these five roads open for retreat, for concentration or attack. While the Salmorias is broad and rapid, and Larissa is on its south bank, the Turkish artillery ought to be able to clear a passage backed by good fighting.

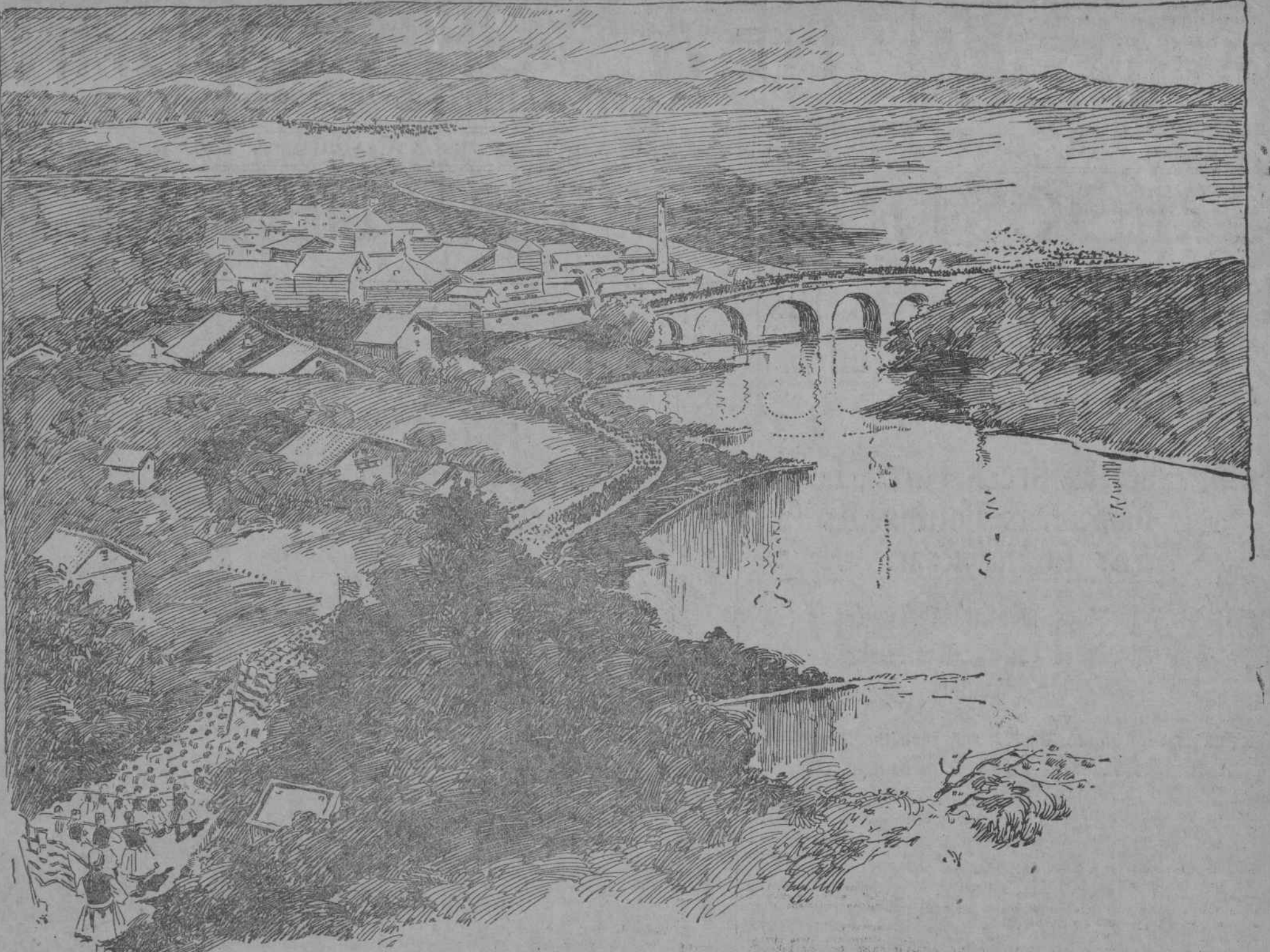
## Turkish Army Must Divide.

Admitting that Larissa will fall, as has been predicted from the first in these dispatches, that instant the Turkish army, which now advances overwhelmingly against the smaller Greek forces, must be divided, as these five practicable roads to the south must all be occupied.

On their second line of defence the Greeks have the Volo-Kalabaka Railroad to aid in moving their forces from one section to

Piraeus yesterday afternoon and put out with sealed orders, which probably are to the effect that the vessels join Prince George at the Island of Skiathos, where the commander-in-chief is waiting the rendezvous. After their arrival the vessels will remain in the Gulf of Volo until the arrival of the battle ship Spetzai, which vessel will remain at Volo or in the vicinity to protect the terminus of the Volo-Carissa Railroad against the second Turkish squadron which started from Constantinople yesterday, and will probably attempt to destroy this terminal. Although the Turkish squadron consists of one frigate, two cruisers and several smaller vessels, all of ancient design, the Spetzai will be amply able to cope with them.

Leaving the Gulf of Volo, the Greek squadron—about eight vessels—will proceed to the attack of Salonica. It will be Prince George's plan to attack the battery on the southern side of Kara Point first, with the vessels of light draught, which, by keeping well in to shore, can avoid the direct fire of the Turkish guns, the other vessels keeping up a fire on the battery on Tonsia Point as a diversion.



LARISSA, ON THE PENEIOS RIVER, HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY.

The plain of Larissa is expected to be the scene of a decisive battle. The Turkish army will approach it from the point at which a number of small figures are seen; the outlet for the Greek army is over the bridge.

After these works have been destroyed attack will be made on the northern battery, the same inshore tactics being pursued, and as the whole strength of the fleet can be brought to bear on this work it can hardly hold out long.

This will leave only the works at

Bagtche, of nine guns, to be attended to, which will suffer the same fate.

These defences having been forced to surrender or having been destroyed, the vessels of the Greek fleet can then choose their position for shelling the town, remaining the while out of range of the

batteries at the upper end of the bay.

After repairing damages, if successful in their attack on Salonica, the Greek fleet will proceed to the islands of Chios and Samos, to create a popular uprising, the National Brotherhood having prepared the population for the movement.

## GOOD WILL TO GREECE.

Senate to Be Asked to Express Sympathy for the Gallant Nation.

Washington, April 21.—The indignation which Americans feel at the action of the powers in lending moral support to the Turkish Mohammedans in their war with the Christian Greeks will find voice in the United States Senate to-morrow. Mr. Gladstone has spoken the sentiments of the people of England against the policy which that Government has adopted toward Greece, and Senator Allen, of Nebraska, will speak for the Americans when he introduces his resolution offering sympathy to the brave little Christian nation in their unequal struggle for right and the liberty of their fellow countrymen from Moslem

civilized world, but also the advanced opinion that the Turkish dominion over that country was forever lost.

Henry Clay, upon this resolution, uttered the sentiment that has been often repeated: "Are we so humbled, so low, so debased that we dare not express our sympathy for suffering Greece; that we dare not articulate our deprecation of the brutal excesses of which she has been the bleeding victim, lest we might offend some one or more of their imperial royal majesties?"

Dr. Angell, who is to succeed Minister Terrell at Constantinople, will not be in Washington until the first of next week. The oath of office will be administered to him in Michigan, and his commission has been sent to him there. His instructions will be given when he visits the State Department. After taking the oath he will have thirty days in which to leave for his mission. Minister Terrell will remain in charge until his successor relieves him.

## Allen Would Express Sympathy for Greece.

Washington, April 21.—The resolution which Senator Allen, of Nebraska, will introduce in the Senate to-morrow is as follows: Resolved, That the established policy of the United States, of avoiding entangling alliances with European powers, is in no respect violated by our sympathizing with the Christian people of Greece in their present heroic struggle against the advancement of the Ottoman Empire, and that in the judgment of the Senate it would be a recognition of the wishes of all for the Executive to express to the Government of Greece the sympathy of the American people.

Senator Allen made the following statement to the Journal: "I think this is an opportune time for Congress to declare its sympathies for a Christian nation that has engaged in righteous warfare to punish a despotic race for murders and acts of infamy which it has been committing without interruption for centuries. Greece was forced into a war with Turkey to protect the lives of her people and the honor of her homes. But the other Christian nations of the world, instead of giving Greece at least their moral support, have tied her hands. Their attitude toward the Greeks is as much to say, 'You may suffer a thrashing at Turkey's hands, but we are here to see to it that you shall not thrash Turkey.'"

"The powers, as the six nations are called, are contending for the peace of Europe. In other words, they are keeping a jealous eye on each other to prevent the acquisition of territory which they cannot get. This is why they have imposed such outrageous treatment upon Greece. But the Christian people of Europe are dissenting from the policy adopted by their governments. Mr. Gladstone has already sounded a note of warning to the British Cabinet, and unless the other governments cease intimidating the Greeks the entire Christian race will make itself heard."

"The people of the United States have nothing to fear at the hands of the powers. They do not hesitate to say that Greece ought to win, and while our Government rightly maintains strict neutrality, there is nothing to prevent the raising of volunteers within our borders if it appears that Europe is to encourage the success of the Mohammedans. The Greeks are struggling single-handed and alone, with nothing but the enthusiasm of war and the knowledge that they are fighting a righteous cause to buoy them up. I think, therefore, it is only right and just for the United States to encourage them by an expression of sympathy. This is no violation of the law of nations; it is humanity."

WILLIAM V. ALLEN, United States Senator from Nebraska.

misrule. The resolution is brief, and simply declares that President McKinley be asked to express to the Greek Government the sympathies of the American people.

There are precedents for such action. More than seventy years ago, while Greece was fighting for her independence, Webster and Clay and the most noted members of the House and Senate supported a similar resolution. It was introduced by Webster December 7, 1823, and read:

"Resolved, That provisions ought to be made by law for defraying the expenses incident to the appointment of an agent or commissioner to Greece whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such an appointment."

Speaking upon his resolution, Mr. Webster said that it was not his wish to commit the House in the political contests of Europe, but the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, not only expressed the belief that the Greek nation in its struggle for liberty from its oppressor had the good wishes of the whole

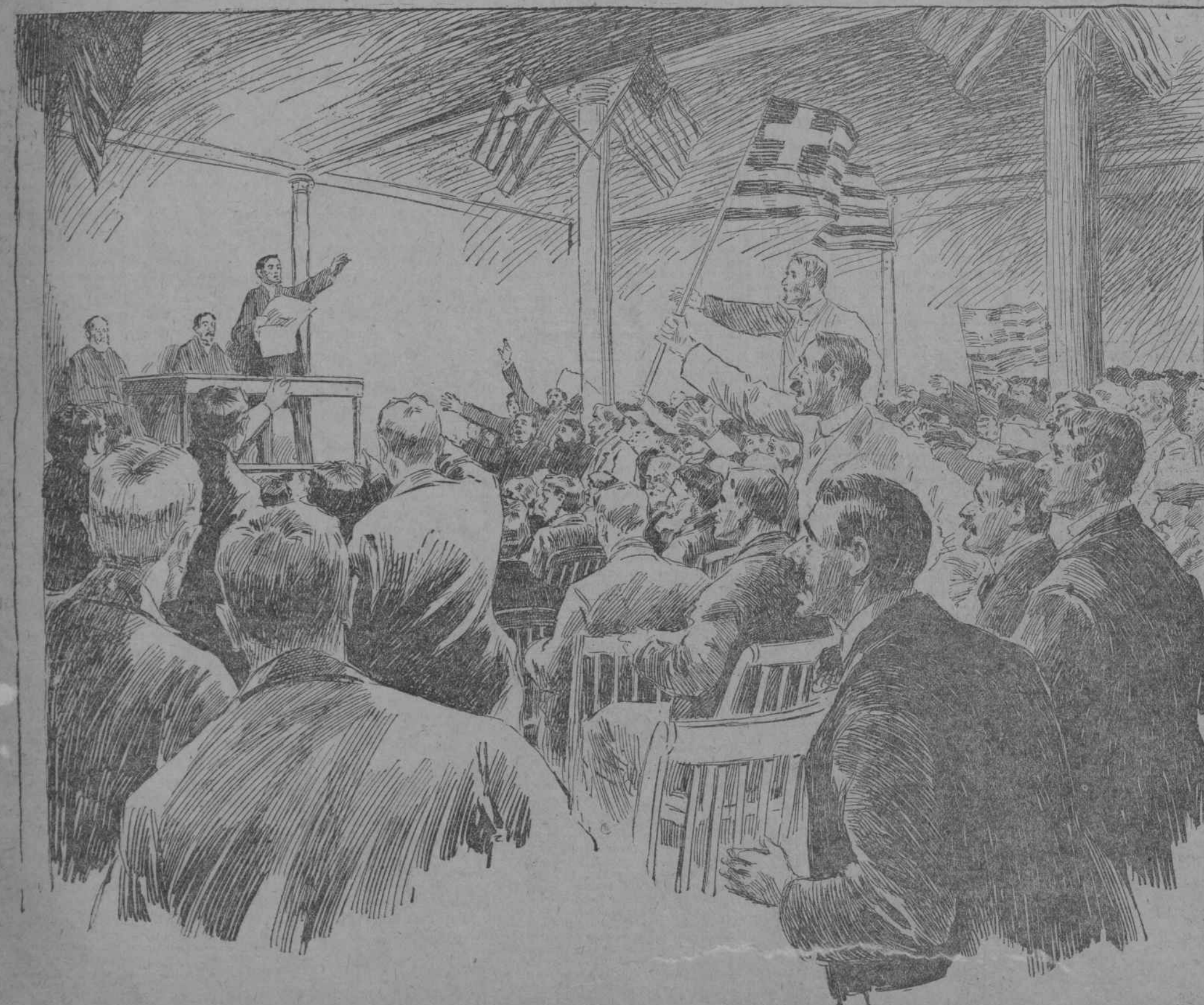
The State Department is well satisfied with what Minister Terrell has done since these Eastern troubles began. An effort was made to raise the mission to an embassy, in order that our next representative will have more influence in protecting the missionaries, but Turkey has declined the proposition.

As our war vessels cannot pass through the Dardanelles in case trouble arises in their vicinity, there is nothing left for them to do but to leave the interior for the Mediterranean shore, where our cruisers can afford protection.

## WILL WATCH THE WAR.

Captains Scriven and Dorst, U. S. A., to Be Sent to the Scene of Hostilities.

Washington, April 21.—It is understood that Captain Scriven, United States military attaché at Rome, and Captain Dorst, United States military attaché at Vienna,



ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE LOCAL GREEK PATRIOTS IN WEBSTER HALL LAST NIGHT.